

(nuclear, biological, chemical) fire to the standards of FM 23-9, *Rifle Marksmanship*, and of STRAC (Standards in Training Commission). The downrange enhanced remote target system (E-RETS)—complete with target lifters, flash simulators, and immediate scoring printouts—further complement the range setup and the overall training program.

Since money is a primary concern during any modernization effort, planners must consider the number of ranges to be upgraded. For instance, it may be more cost effective to continue conducting zero firing from the open cylindrical concrete pipes currently found on most Army ranges. As the firers' confidence and competence grow, they can progress to the more advanced ranges—M16 qualification, field fire, or MRF ranges. When

equipped with concrete firing positions, these ranges offer more comprehensive combat conditions and give the marksmen a more realistic target engagement experience.

Training planners can further reinforce the need to commit resources to range improvements of this type by asking themselves two questions: Is there a need to engage targets as we might in combat? and When was the last time our soldiers participated in live fire training from fully prepared fighting positions? If the answers to these questions indicate a training deficiency, planners should consider introducing concrete firing positions into their marksmanship programs as quickly as possible.

If one or more ranges on each installation can be outfitted with these posi-

tions, every unit—from combat to combat service support, Active Army to Army Reserve and National Guard—can improve its individual marksmanship skills and, more important, its combat readiness.

Anyone who would like additional information on the range modification and the concrete fighting position at Fort Lewis may call Del Larson, Deputy Range Officer, DSN 357-6361 or commercial (206) 967-6361.

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Escape and Evasion Training

CAPTAIN JOHN S. ZACHAU

There are several situations in which infantrymen may need to know and use escape and evasion techniques: a change in the enemy situation, being in a downed aircraft during an air assault, or being captured in combat. Unfortunately, not everyone can attend the Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Course taught at Fort Bragg. As an alternative, I would like to offer some points on escape and evasion training and some general training information that I used in the 7th Infantry Division (Light), along with a sample course that can be set up at company level.

A unit's planning for escape and evasion contingencies in any operation depends upon the leader's estimate of the situation. If he is conducting an air assault or a reconnaissance mission in which soldiers are to be inserted deep in

enemy territory, he needs to develop an escape and evasion plan and include it in his operations order. The plan should include criteria for continuing the mission, a plan for linking up with other soldiers on the mission, movement, method of exfiltration, routes out of enemy territory, a point of rendezvous with friendly forces, and the equipment that should be carried.

Escape and evasion training should emphasize stamina and endurance, expedient navigation techniques, medical skills, hand-to-hand-combat skills, evasion techniques, and tracking skills.

Since only a limited amount of time can be allocated to survival training, it is important for the trainer to look at Field Manuals 21-76, *Survival*; 7-85, *Ranger Operations*; 21-75, *Combat Soldier Skills*; and 21-150, *Combatives*. All of

these manuals contain important escape and evasion skills and techniques from which a leader can choose the ones that apply to his unit.

The sample training program lasts 48 to 72 hours. The first day consists of nine one-hour blocks of instruction. I used the three platoon leaders, the three platoon sergeants, the executive officer, and the first sergeant—a total of eight trainers—but the noncommissioned officers in a company headquarters platoon can also be used. This allows the line squads to remain intact and the training event to be a team-building exercise geared to squad level. About 20 opposing force (OPFOR) members are needed. This can be an external force or can be formed from the headquarters platoon.

All the personnel involved in the training are equipped with MILES (multiple

SAMPLE ESCAPE AND EVASION PROGRAM

DAY 1—STAMINA/NAVIGATION TRAINING

- Each squad moves out on a 12-mile march, either cross country or on the road.
- The squad must navigate to the points along the way.
- Enroute, the squad must negotiate the obstacle course (for time) and the confidence course.
- Each man carries a 40-pound rucksack.
- The squads link up into platoons at the end point.

NIGHT 1—REST

DAY 2—TECHNICAL/TACTICAL CLASSES

- 0500 Wake Up
- 0600 Class 1 Escape and Evasion
- 0700 Class 2 Tracking Techniques
- 0800 Class 3 Survival Techniques
- 0900 Class 4 Patrolling
- 1000 Class 5 Combatives
- 1100 Class 6 First Aid
- 1200 Class 7 Prepare a Sand Table
- 1300 Class 8 Prepare an Operations Order
- 1400 Class 9 Squad Battle Drill Lane
- 1500 Squads prepare operations order and prepare to conduct E and E.

NIGHT 2—E & E EXERCISE

- 1800 Move Out on Order

DAY 3—COMPLETION

- 0500 E and E Exercise Ends
- 0700 Combatives Training
- 1000 Return to Garrison

integrated laser engagement system) gear. While the squads are conducting their exfiltration, anyone who is MILES-“killed” or anyone the OPFOR touches is scored as “captured.”

The stations are positioned in round-robin fashion, and each squad starts at a different station. After each squad has completed its preparatory training, the squads are called in to their platoon leaders. Each platoon leader issues a platoon order that enemy forces have flanked the division and the battalion has been cut off. So that the men will know what an

operations order sounds like, everyone in the company hears the operations order; this is good multi-echelon training.

During the training, the squad leaders must conduct a squad exfiltration of approximately 20 kilometers and link up with partisan forces that will guide them to the friendly forces. This incorporates everything the soldiers have learned in the previous 24 hours about escape and evasion. Every squad leader must prepare a squad operations order, complete with sand table. Each platoon leader gets a chance to evaluate his squad leaders’

operations orders. After a squad leader issues his order and completes the final inspections, the squad receives its final guidance and moves out.

The soldiers must maneuver through the OPFOR, which has vehicles and ambushes set up and tries to track and capture them. This gives the escaping and evading squad a real taste of what it is like to be chased by the enemy.

The squads have a two-hour window in which to link up with the partisans, who actually know the locations of the ambushes. If they miss this window, they continue the mission to the final objective without the aid of these guides. The exercise ends early the next morning, and the final event is a practical combatives exercise at a local hand-to-hand-combat course.

Any special effects that may be available will improve this training: Tape-recorded sound effects for the night—screams, surrender pleas, barking dogs—and spotlights that can peer deep into wooded areas. Local military intelligence detachments or S-2s can help with these aids.

This is an intense 48 to 72 hours of training, but the end result is a unit that has gained another valuable infantry skill which will enable it to elude the enemy and fight another day.

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